633 per year for her. And she can call on them for
427 assistance at any time. It is a kind of feudal
466 estate.

●[136] The sea is full of fish and crabs; there is
857 plenty of food. Her[1] little son, aged two, has
[513] his own boat and spends most of the time in the water. He often sleeps on the ground. She says that he is a little Alfur. Another son, aged eight, is a skillful sailor and goes all over by himself. [This is the primitive touch.]

346 They[2] built a new church across the street
476 from the kampong (Lateri), and the Mayor planned it and all of the folk worked on it. They got much of the material needed from Japanese war dumps. All they had to buy was the tin roof. They are very proud of the result.

491 I talked with the mayor's wife about capital.
485 I pointed out that the roads in Ambon are in-
471 credible, and that there seems to be no progress
454 in the direction of their repair. She was sad. The road business is impressive. They have no money to buy the material needed to fix these roads, and yet they don't realize how much is being lost all the time by having broken tires, etc. I pointed to the hotel with no running water, no equipment, etc. She was sad. She said that the hotel must be one of the worst in the world. The beds are U.S. Navy castoffs. One can't wash one's hands without taking a bath, as there are no bowls. The food is incredible, yet it costs fl. 15 a day. I wonder if there is much graft here? It is more likely that there is simply no capital and that it is pathetic to try to make something out of the Negara Hotel.

[435] Obviously, most prices are out of sight.
185 Anyway, the Economic Affairs Department here
433 really has a problem. Still, look at England. Many here insist that Ambon and the Moluccas can be self supporting. [She brought out the same old

[1] [i.e. the wife of the Ambon mayor --Analyst]
[2] [i.e., people of Ambon --Analyst]

N

000 married there was a week long feast.

534 The conch shell is used now only to call for
721 the tjakalele, but I saw the kapitan use it in
578 preparations for war. The traditional enemy was Latuhalat (the Amahusu lad says Latuhalat was also the enemy of Eri; Latuhalat is a trade negri, but I can't see why this made it the enemy of so many negri; maybe every negri had more than one enemy; indeed, wars were frequent.

614 The Warela fam has a fish totem. This fish
262 is not eaten by members of that fam. This fish
825 is known as esilesil.

361 Distances to other places by land from Naku
481 are: Kilang three and one quarter kilometers,
103 Soya four km., Hatalai two and one half km., Ambon nine km. (they make it in two hours with a load, and the women are especially fast), Latuhalat fifteen km. (over a very hard forest path), Amahusu twelve km., Seri ten km., Hukurila three and one half km., Leihari ten km., Hutamuri thirteen km., Lata twenty km., Eri thirteen km., Rutung eleven km., and Ema two km.

565 There are no descendants of burgers here.

824 I am informed that they used to have a noise
245 taboo in the clove gardens when they were blossom-
178 ing, but this is now no longer observed. They
784 certainly have it elsewhere, for example, they said the harvest of cloves has just ended in Latuhalat and now they can make noise.

136 There is no big game here, that is, pig, deer,
224 etc. This is found only in Hitu. They do hunt kalong and cuscus. I saw one of the latter, a marsupial, in a cage. It is young and is being raised to be killed and eaten later. It has a skunk-like smell. They grow to be three feet
261 long. There is no geophagy here. No pottery is
323 made here.

245 There is not enough sago available in this
438 area, and they must buy sago from the outside.